

# The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 13.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

### Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

#### RACES DISCRIMINATION.

The Jews of the United States are moving forward along the lines of a program which demands full rights for their race in all lands, and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them. In a recent conference a resolution was passed favoring the idea of a Congress, which should seek full religious, civil, and political freedom for Jews. The activities of the Congress will be restricted to these particular lines of endeavor. Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, is one of the leading champions of the movement, which has taken concrete form, and through his efforts and those of Oscar S. Strauss and other prominent Jews, a permanent "Conference of National Jewish Organizations" has been formed. There has been a great deal published within recent months concerning the Zionist movement, which contemplates establishing Jewish colonies in Palestine at the close of the war. The same prominent Hebrews who are at the head of the present movement for protecting the rights of their people in America and other countries, are very largely interested in restoring a large part of Palestine to their own people, in the hope that in time they may gain through peaceful means an independent government of their own. The leaders of the movement believe that such a movement is particularly desirable at this time on account of the large number of Jews of Europe who will be homeless and friendless under the new order of conditions that will come with peace. It may also be possible that a great many American Jews will desire to go back to the land of their fathers in case the Zionist movement succeeds.

Justice Brandeis and the influential Jews who are acting with him are proceeding upon the theory that there is racial discrimination against the Jews of America, and their efforts are directed toward obtaining civil, religious and political rights, and in addition thereto, wherever the various peoples of any land are recognized as having separate group rights, the conferring upon the Jews of the same kind of treatment and privileges, if desired by them.

#### THE BOYS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Apparently nobody in Washington wanted a war with Mexico. Nevertheless, the federal and state troops were pushed forward just as though it was intended to slaughter everybody in the realms of Carranza and Villa. Now that the state troops are on the border their great anxiety seems to be to return home. They are as energetic a lot of kickers as America has ever produced. Since a great many of them are very influential, their protests are being heeded at the National Capitol, where Senators and Representatives are busily engaged in efforts to put an end to the holiday along the Rio Grande.

#### GROWTH OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Recent reports of the Post Office Department show that there are 590,000 depositors in the United States, with approximately \$80,000,000 standing to their credit. The principal growth of the government banking institution is in the larger cities, where there is not so much confidence in the bankers, as exists in small communities, where the officials are more intimately observed by those who place their funds in their care.

#### MOVING PICTURES.

Propagandists are turning more and more to the moving pictures as the means of reaching the people, and the known as "The Battle Cry of Peace," undoubtedly had a greater influence on the preparedness measure in Congress, than anything that was written or said in the press or from the platform. The "movies" certainly make a hit with the public. Thomas H. Ince has arranged a cinema-spectacle called "Civilization," showing the horrors of war. The production is in reality a peace play, and in magnificence there has never been anything to exceed it. Unlike "The Battle Cry of Peace," Mr. Ince's production is not propaganda. It is purely a business venture. The sentiment expressed in this great film has so captivated the people of the large cities that the production is classed as a big financial success. It will likely be shown throughout the coun-

## GRANGE NEWS

### BETHEL GRANGE.

Bethel Grange held its regular meeting, July 27. Officers pro tem: Overseer, Steward, Ceres and Flora. The first degree was conferred on one candidate. The literary program was very short, owing to the heat, as follows:

Opening Song, "Choir Roll Call, Current Events.

Topic: "Progress in fighting and keeping down flies."

Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Spearin Reading, Gilbert Rich Piano Solo, Gladys Spearin Topic: "On what product of the farm have you realized the most money last year?"

Herman Mason, Eli Cushman Bro. Mason's opinion is that cows bring in the most profit. Bro. Cushman thinks hens pay the best.

Reading, Martha Kendall Closing Piece, Grange Choir Refreshments were served, consisting of lemonade and assorted crackers.

Our next meeting will be on Aug. 10. There will be work and home-made candy will be furnished by the young ladies.

### WEST PARIS GRANGE.

Following is the program for the next meeting of West Paris Grange, which will be held Aug. 12:

Instrumental music.

Roll Call, relating an amusing story or telling of some pleasant thing which has happened since the last meeting.

Topic for discussion—

"Have better roads, free mail delivery, telephone, etc., induced the boys and girls to stay on the farm?"

"Does the average farm of today pay better than it did 30 years ago?"

"Care of food in the home," discussed by Sisters.

Songs and music will be interspersed.

### MRS. EMMA FERRY BART. LEFT.

All hearts were made sad in the home neighborhood at East Bethel, when the word came that Mrs. Emma Ferry Bartlett of Waltham, Mass., was taken suddenly ill, Sunday evening, July 23, and her death occurred Monday about ten P. M., July 24, 1916, aged 68 years.

She was the widow of the late Merrill E. Bartlett, who died Dec. 31, 1915. Funeral services were held at her Waltham home, Wednesday afternoon, July 26, and on Thursday she was accompanied by Mrs. H. P. Bartlett and Mr. Ball Bartlett to the home cemetery at East Bethel for interment in the family lot by the side of the one whom she has so deeply mourned and sadly missed from her life in the past few weeks.

A prayer service was held at the grave, Rev. T. C. Chapman of Bethel speaking words of comfort to all. Many friends and relatives were present at this service.

Among the many lovely floral tributes was a beautiful Sheaf of Wheat, emblem of love and devotion.

Mrs. Bartlett was born in Lynnfield, Mass., Aug. 25, 1848, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benj. E. Perry, her home being in Revere, Mass., during her early life. In the year of 1893 she was united in marriage with Merrill E. Bartlett, making their home at the homestead farm, East Bethel, where they have always lived until within the past few years they gave up their home farm and have lived with Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bartlett in Waltham, Mass., where they were tenderly cared for.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has again entered our order and removed from our ranks our Brother, C. L. Sanborn, be it resolved

That, in the death of Brother Sanborn our order has lost a worthy member and one of the oldest in membership belonging to the lodges; that we, as members of Mt. Abram Lodge extend our sympathy to the family of our departed brother and comfort them to the best Master above for comfort; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; a copy placed upon our records and one sent to The Oxford County Citizen for publication, and that our Charter be draped for thirty days in memory of our departed brother.

DAVID M. FORBES,  
WALLACE F. CLARK,  
LESLIE H. CHASE,  
Committee on Resolutions,  
Mt. Abram Lodge, T. O. F.,  
Bethel, Maine July 23, 1916.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

## FROM ENGLAND TO CAPE TOWN

### First Sights of South Africa.

The steamer, "Umzimbuli," on which we travelled, was due to arrive at Cape Town on February 8. The night before this, we went to bed as usual; everything was quite as it had been the previous days.

At five in the morning I woke. The engines were stopped; we did not roll or pitch. The port side, on which my cabin was, faced north. I looked out; sea, a few ships, a sandy coast; and in the distance, many very sharp-pointed mountains.

I dressed and went on deck. I turned the corner around the smoking room and—what a view! A mile and a half away, huge mountain filled the

whole southern horizon. Flat on top, gray, rocky, rugged, touched with the violet light of the sunrise, with little wisps of cloud around it. Table Mountain is indeed the finest, most massive, most impressive "berg" I have ever seen. Dwarfed by the immense mass behind it old Knapsack seemed a mere toy town. To the right of Table Mountain, a rounded hill, Lion's Rump, to the left a jagged duplicate of our own Mount Adams, framed the picture. The city stretched far along the bases of both smaller peaks; to the west it vanished around Lion's Rump, out to Sea Point, and beyond it was the sea. The east, sandy flats followed the peak, and beyond these, stretching north, the sharp mountains I had seen.

In front, the calm sea mirrored the mountains. The wharves and shipping, the houses, seemed but to emphasize the immensity and glory of the view. Now a train passed across the base of Lion's Rump, leaving a long white steam-cloud that completed the beauty of the scene.

Mr. Walter M. Lowney of Mansfield, Mass., was at the Inn on the 20th. Mr. Lowney is the manufacturer of the famous Lowney chocolates.

Mr. and Mrs. James Richard Carter, Mr. Philip Carter, the Misses Spaulding and Miss Gales were a merry luncheon party from Jefferson, N. H.

Mrs. Eva Pilson, Washington, D. C., accompanied by her three attractive daughters, motoring through the mountains, stopped at the Inn last night.

Mr. H. J. Bailey, Mrs. J. E. Briggs, Mr. E. S. Woodman, Mr. H. E. Wilkins of Winthrop, Maine, were a prominent luncheon party on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Roschid and son, Washington, D. C., stopped at the Inn, Monday night. Mr. Roschid is the representative of Baedeker in America.

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Mr. and Mrs. M.

# BROWN, BUCK & CO.

## GREEN TAG SALE

This is our house-cleaning throughout the store. Owing to war prices on many linens, the savings this year are unusually large. Remember, there will be many small lots, not advertised, at unusual savings. Everything marked in plain figures.

### Ready to Wear Coats, Suits, Dresses

DARK SERGE AND POPLIN COATS, stylish models. Regular \$8.75, \$11.50, \$12.50, Green Tag price to close, \$7.45. CORDUROY SPORT COATS. Regular \$5.95, Sale \$2.95. PURE LINEN DUST COATS. Regular \$3.50 to \$5.00, sale \$1.95.

LADIES' SUITS, blue serge and poplin suits, well made. Regular \$11.50 and \$12.50, sale \$5.95. \$19.50 suits only \$9.75. SERGE DRESSES, dark colors, \$5.00 and \$5.95, sale \$3.75.

AWNNG STRIPE SKIRTS of Palm Beach cloth or Silver Bloom. Regular \$3.95 and \$4.95, sale \$3.45.

SERGE AND POPLIN DRESS SKIRTS, dark colors. Regular \$1.95, sale \$2.75.

WHITE WASH SKIRTS of all sizes. Regular 98c, sale 79c.

SMALL LOT WASH SKIRTS to close, 59c.

SEVERAL STYLES wash skirts of Pique and Gabardine. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.49, sale 95c.

### Shirt Waists

ONE LOT Crepe de chene and Voiles in the light colors. Regular \$2.45, sale \$1.29.

VOILE WAISTS, all white embroidery trimmed. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.49, sale 95c.

LARGE SIZE WAISTS, 40, 42, 44, white voile, lace and embroidery trimmed. Regular 98c, sale 65c.

# BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Norway,

Formerly Thomas Smiley

Maine

Viola Bartlett and Dorothy McDonald from Locke's Mills were in Bethel, calling on friends, Thursday.

Mrs. Morgan and daughter, Jessie, have returned from Milan, where they visited relatives and friends.

Miss Sybil Abbott, a matron in a school for poor children at Atlanta, Ga., was in Bethel over Sunday.

The Ladies' Club will hold their mid-summer fair and supper, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 17, at Gorham Chapel. Further notices next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvel Brown and baby, June, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Smith and baby, Lucille, and Mrs. Fred Taylor were in Norway, Sunday.

Mrs. L. L. Dennoch returned to her home in North Waterford, Wednesday, after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred Taylor, for several weeks. Harold Taylor accompanied her and will visit a few weeks.

### NOTICE AUTOMOBILE OWNERS.

We wish to call attention to all those who operate motor vehicles in the town of Bethel to Chapter 207, Section 2, of the Public Laws of 1915.

The rate of speed upon any highway, town way, public street, avenue, driveway or park, by any person operating a motor vehicle in this state shall be not greater than 25 miles an hour in open country, out side of cities and villages, and within the compact or built up portion of any city, town or village not greater than 15 miles an hour, etc.

We have had complaint of fast driving in this village. It is for the best interest of our townspeople at large that you adhere to this notice.

Signed,  
FRANK A. BROWN,  
N. R. RICHARDSON,  
E. D. HOWE,  
Selectmen of Bethel.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

### Hardwood Flooring

T & G & M. Hollow Back, Butted, Bored, and Kiln Dried.

### Novelty Siding and Roofing for Camps and Garages.

### Windows and Doors and all kinds of Building Material.

CHAS. G. BLAKE,  
NORWAY. MAINE.

## BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mrs. P. C. Andrews was in Norway, Tuesday.

Mr. Robert Snodgrass was at C. W. Hall's last Friday.

Mrs. Davis Lovejoy has had her house wired for electricity.

Miss Ermine Babineau of Milan, N. H., is a guest at Mr. Alanson Tyler's.

Miss Murray of Gorham, N. H., was a week end guest of Miss Ida Packard.

Mrs. Chas. Douglass of Massachusetts is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Miss Azera Linham of Milan, N. H., was the guest of Mrs. Mitchell on Monday.

Miss Marion Wilson returned Sunday from a month's visit with her aunt at Sebago.

Miss Emily Davis and Mrs. Stone of Norway were recent visitors at Mrs. Abbie Bean's.

Miss Methel Packard and Miss Leona Durkee spent several days in Portland last week.

Mrs. T. N. Taylor of Milan, N. H., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards, Monday.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. George Harlow, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Widd Twaddle of Fryeburg was a Sunday guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Twaddle.

Mrs. Sarah Russell is spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Rowe, at South Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Fox and Miss Marion Bean moved out to their cottage on Songo Pond last week.

Mr. Payson Philbrook has gone to South Paris, where he has employment with the Mason Manufacturing Co.

Mrs. Lemuel Howe is at the Glenn, enjoying a two weeks' vacation from her duties at the store of Ceylon Rowan & Son.

Miss Vera Libby, who has been spending a week at Clyde Pike's, returned to her home in Gorham, N. H., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra M. Cross of Berlin were calling on Mr. Cross' sisters, Mrs. Abbie Dean and Miss Annie Cross, last Sunday.

A party consisting of Dr. I. H. Wight, Mrs. Wight and daughter, Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Purrington and niece, Evelyn Starling, are occupying Mrs. J. C. Billings' cottage at Songo Pond.

Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Brann and son of Augusta were guests of Mrs. Brann's parents Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Twaddle, last week. Dr. Brann returned home the first of the week, but Mrs. Brann and son will remain for a few weeks.

The Canning Season is Here.

Are You Ready?

We have

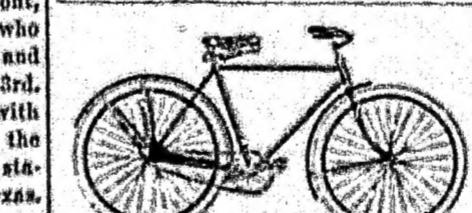
### FRUIT JARS, JELLY TUMBLERS

and Rubber Rings for all makes,

also PRESERVING KETTLES,

STRAINERS and STRAINER CLOTH

Carver's



### BICYCLES and SUPPLIES

The New Standard

at \$22.50

TIRES, \$3 to \$5 a Pair

Give me a call.

Lyon, the Jeweler

Bethel, Maine

# \$5.00 IN GOLD

Give some girl baby a \$5 gold piece. Votes cost you nothing.

A Vote with every 10c purchase. The contestants today are Lucile Smith and Wilma Hall. Standing announced in next week's paper. Voting Box at Young's Shoe Store. Enquire of

C. K. FOX,  
E. P. LYON,

W. E. BOSSERMAN,  
YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.

## THE HOME

Pleasant Reveries  
Dedicated to Those  
as they Join the  
Circle at Evening

### CANNING PLANS

Recipes Furnished by D

chalis to Home Can

The office in charge of

the Northern and West

nished the following re

home canning of fruit,

fruit into three classes:

(1) Soft fruits, such

berries, dewberries,

cherries, blueberries, pe

cans. Can the same day

Grade and rinse the fr

water over it through a

spud, and strain. Pack

glass jars or tin cans,

hot syrup of 18 percent

Place rubber and top

tightly tighten. (Cap and

Steilize in hot water ba

minutes; in water-seal

utes; steam-pressure o

pounds steam, 8 minutes

pressure cooker, with

steam, 5 minutes. Re

covers. Invert to cool

then store.

(2) Sour berry fruit

ruits, gooseberries, cr

sour cherries: Can sam

stem, hull, and clean,

water 1 minute. Remove

in cold water. Pack

in container. Add hot a

cent density until full.

and invert in place. Seal

tight. (Cap and tip tin

like in hot-water bat

utes; in water-seal outfit

in 5-pound steam press

minutes; in aluminum

outfit under 15 pounds o

utes. Remove jars, 7

and invert to cool an

Wrap in paper, and stor

(3) Hard fruits, suc

pears, quinces, etc.: Gra

minutes, and plun

water. Core, pit, and

necessary. Pack whole,

sliced, as desired. Add

cup of from 18 to 28 pe

(medium thin). Place rub

in position. Partil

and tip tin cans.) Ste

utes in hot-water bat

utes in water-seal outfit

under 5 pounds steam in

cooker under 5 minutes'

move jars. Tighten cov

to cool and test joints w

in paper to prevent le

store.

### CANNING VEGETABLES

Directions Furnished to

by Department Special

to the Home C

For the purposes of th

vegetables may be gro

classes, according to t

ing required. The offi

club work for the Nor

ern States furnishes the

ipes for the five clas

(1) Vegetable greens

can the day picked.

Blanch in a vessel with

under false bottom or

steamer, 15 to 20 min

plunge quickly into co

in convenient lengths,

jar or container and se

add a little chipped beef





## RUMFORD

Fred H. Goding has leased the store now occupied by the Grace W. Mills Company and the Direct Importing Company. He will have the store thoroughly renovated.

The child artist, formerly with the Ethel May Shorey Company, is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Hardy.

Fred Tucker, who has been financing Charles Lapham in the building business, has placed an attachment on all Lapham's property. Mr. Lapham's property is said to be in a peculiar condition. One of the heaviest losers is said to be Max Greenburg for whom Lapham was building a three story house on Hancock street. It is said that Greenburg had advanced over a thousand dollars to Lapham to pay for material, and that Lapham did not pay for the material. Another person in Mexico for whom Lapham is building a house, is said to be a heavy loser.

An entertainment consisting of the best local talent, musical and literary, will be presented at the Franklin street Methodist church on Friday evening next. The proceeds will be given to the Camp Fire Girls.

Mrs. George D. Kidder is visiting friends in Natick and Bridgewater, Mass.

Major Theodore Hawley is in New York City, where he went to attend the meeting at which Hon. Charles E. Hughes was officially notified that he had received the nomination for President.

The Fourth Annual Picnic of the Oxford County Field Day Association of the Eastern Star will be held Thursday, Aug. 3, in Chapman Grove, Bethel. The Bethel Band will furnish music. A basket dinner will be taken by each member, together with fork, cup and spoon. Baked beans and coffee will be furnished. If the day set proves stormy, the event will occur the following day.

Miss Dorcas Peabody is in Vermont for a stay of several weeks with her grandparents.

Howard Webber has gone to his home in Bath, where he will remain for the summer.

Miss Adelaide Taulouze, who has been acting as head saleslady in the store of the C. H. McKenzie Company since last spring, has resigned, and returned to her home in Waterville.

Miss Bertha Melcher of Andover is the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond L. Melcher, of Pine street.

Arthur Frazer, Emile Therrien and Albert Diecles spent Sunday at Old Orchard Beach.

Miss Rose Belanger is spending a fortnight's vacation with friends in Fall River, Mass.

Miss May Farwell is spending a few weeks with friends in New York State.

Mr. Hood, who has held the position as manager of the Turner Creamery here for the past three years, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Hood and family will leave town the 16th of the month. C. A. Shurtleff of Auburn will succeed Mr. Hood as manager.

Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed by Arthur St. Pierre of Rumford with liabilities of \$916.88 and no assets.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Haines of York street left on Sunday for a three weeks' vacation which they will spend visiting their daughters in Portland and their son, Frank, in Reading, Mass. They will also visit Mr. Haines' three sisters, who are living in Haverhill and Lawrence, also other friends in Boston, Lowell, Salem and Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Allen and daughter, Dorothy, are the guests of John E. Stephens and family for a two weeks' stay at their summer home at Spruce Point Terrace, Lake Moosehead-meguntic.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Woods of Somerville, Mass., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a nine pound son. Mrs. Woods was formerly Miss Hilda Lapham of town.

Miss Aida Henry is on a two weeks' visit with friends at Peaks Island and at Poland.

Miss Priscilla Marceau is on a month's visit with relatives and friends in Canada.

Mrs. Frank C. Young and son, Maurice, of Rumford avenue are visiting relatives in Westbrook.

W. H. Sone, time keeper at the International Mill, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Geraldine McLean and Rhoda Blackford are working in the telephone office.

IS THIS YOUR  
EXPERIENCE?

## Many Bethel People Are Afflicted With Annoying Kidney Ills

Are you bothered with too frequent action of the kidneys? Are the secretions highly colored—do they contain sediment—burn and seid in voiding? These are all signs of kidney sickness and should not be neglected. Bethel people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches and your kidneys are weak you will find no better recommended remedy.

S. Morse, retired Farmer, Mechanic St., Bethel, says: "I had been suffering off and on from a dull, heavy ache across my kidneys. This trouble came on when I did very much work. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and I couldn't wish for anything better. I take them now, as my back pains me and I am always benefited."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Morse had. Foster-Millburn Co., Prosp., Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Bennett left this week for Detroit, Mich., where he has employment.

Mr. Ephraim Henry, proprietor of the Rumford Public Market, his son, Arthur, and Michael Dorian are on a two weeks' auto trip to St. Louis, N. B.

Dr. and Mrs. John H. Henderson of Montreal have been in town on their way home after a visit with Mrs. Henderson's aunt, Mrs. John P. Swasey, of Canton. While in Rumford they were guests of their cousin, Mrs. Eliza W. Howe, of Franklin street. The trip is being made by auto and much enjoyed.

A party of Government Engineers have arrived in Rumford and are acting under instructions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, getting data of costs for railroad valuation.

This party of ten men are under the personal direction of Mr. Carter, and will be located in Rumford for several days, their work now being up as far as Canton.

Reports coming in from the Megantic region via Kenebecago, say that there are serious forest fires in Canada along the Canadian Pacific R. R. This accounts for the dense smoke which has enveloped all of this region for several days past. It swept in so quickly that it was a matter of a great deal of inquiry as to where it came from.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder (Miss Pearl Nile) and two young children of Brooklyn, N. Y., have arrived in town to be the guests of Mrs. Snyder's brother and wife, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Nile. Mr. Snyder will remain for two weeks only, but Mrs. Snyder and the two children will remain for two months.

Mr. Clark M. Jones of Rumford Avenue, accompanied by Miss Ethel Skinner have left for the Jones cottage at Bailey's Island to remain for a stay of several weeks.

The F. L. II. Machine Company, Tom French manager—who has had a small machine shop in the old pumping station of the Rumford Falls Light and Water Company at the junction of Rumford avenue and Franklin street for several weeks past, has been dissolved. Mr. French disposing of his interests and machines to the Maine Coated Paper Bag Company. This Company has fitted up a fine machine shop in the basement of their plant, installing modern machinery, with Mr. French in charge, where he is engaged as an expert machinist in the construction of improved machines, embodying many ideas of paper experts as well as himself. We bespeak success for Mr. French as he is a well known workman in the line of fine expert work of this nature, he being the inventor of a very complicated and delicately constructed machine for governing the flow of paper stock to the paper machines, to insure evenness of thickness of paper.

Judge and Mrs. Matthew McCarthy of Penobscot street are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Mrs. Frank Lambert and son of Readfield are the guests of Mrs. Lambert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. Greene, of Franklin street.

Miss Wilma Osgood of Middleboro, Mass., with her friend, Miss Hazel Godfrey, arrived in Rumford on Monday to spend several weeks with Miss Osgood's uncle, Mr. C. S. Osgood, of Franklin street.

Carroll Raymond of Mechanic Falls is spending a few days in town.

Fred Jordan was in this vicinity recently.

Try it an see—one application will prove more than a column of claims. James S. Ferguson, Phila., Pa. writes:

"I have had wonderful relief since I used Sloan's Liniment on my knees."

To think after all these years of pain one application gave me relief. Many thanks for what your remedy has done for me." Don't keep on suffering, apply Sloan's Liniment where your pain is and notice how quick you get relief. Penetrates without rubbing. Buy it at any Drug Store. 25c.

Adv.

## WILL SLOAN'S LINIMENT RE-LIEVE PAIN?

Vernal Bates and family are at their cottage at Little Concord Pond, and motor over quite often to call on his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bates.

Mrs. Julius Peterson of Wolvaston, Mass., spent Tuesday and Wednesday with her brothers, Harrington and Alvin Mann, and other relatives and friends here.

Ralph Bacon has purchased Carl Dunham's Ford car.

Robert Cleaves of Portland was a recent visitor to Mrs. Cora Stearns,

## ANDOVER

Mrs. John K. Hewey spent several days last week at Camp Caribou, Parachutes Lake.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational church held a lawn party on the common, Thursday evening of last week. There was a large attendance. Ice cream and cake were served.

Irving Hanson, wife and daughter from Rumford were guests Saturday and Sunday at the home of Y. A. Thurs.

Mrs. Lydia Barrett has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Whitney Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellery Merrill and children and Earl Glover from Rumford Point were guests of Lucien Akers and family, Sunday.

The Rumford Band gave a sacred concert on the common, Sunday evening, which was very much enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Nowhall and family from Germantown, Pa., arrived Thursday, July 27, at their summer home, "The Wayside Cottage," Homer Richards is driving his automobile for them.

John Hewey and son, Ralph, have been in town this week from Parma, Ohio.

Mrs. James Newton and children returned last Thursday from a four weeks' visit with Mr. Newton at the Lakes. They are spending this week with friends in Yarmouth, Maine.

Miss Jennie Cushman from Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending a few weeks at Glenellis.

Y. A. Thurston and Frank Thomas started Tuesday night for Frederikton, N. B., for a ten days' trip exploring timberland.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey May (nee Costelloe Cushman) are guests at the home of Mrs. May's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cushman.

I. E. Mills and family, Milton Crossman and family, Mrs. Olive Dresser and family, and Irving Akers enjoyed an outing at the "Pratt farm," Sunday.

Mayor Frank Smith, wife and daughter, and friend, Mrs. McClain, who were visiting at Fred Smith's, have returned to their home in Elkhart, Ind.

Rev. J. W. Suter, wife and maid left Andover, Sunday, for their home in Massachusetts.

Mrs. John Caldwell is ill of typhoid fever at the home of her son, Guy Caldwell, of Rialtonville.

Chas. Ripley and family have returned from a visit with his brother, Lewis Ripley and family, at Farmington.

The regular meeting of Lone Ait. Grange will be held, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Douglas and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Learned, from No. Newry were in town calling on friends, Sunday.

Rev. Goo. Lincoln and family from Rumford are occupying J. F. Talbot's house this month.

Mitchell & Fagan gave a musical entertainment in the hall, Saturday evening. A large company was present.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Penney from North Rumford attended the Congregational church, Sunday morning.

Ed Luckin from Rumford was in town, Monday, buying calves.

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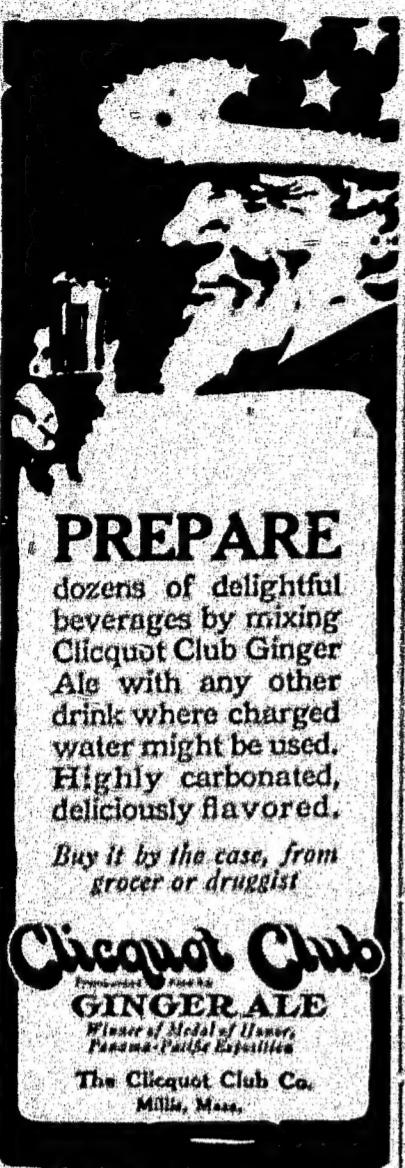
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**PREPARE**

dozens of delightful beverages by mixing Clicquot Club Ginger Ale with any other drink where charged water might be used. Highly carbonated, deliciously flavored.

*Buy it by the case, from grocer or druggist*

**Clicquot Club**

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Peaches - Pears - Peaches

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Milwaukee, Wis.

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Bethel, Maine.

LUCIAN W. BLANCHARD,  
Commissioner-at-Law,  
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Collections a specialty.

NASH, OF MAINE,  
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HERBERT L. WILLIAMS, M. D.,  
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Fitting of  
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Marble & Granite \* \* \*

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Christie Designs.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

See our work.

Get our prices.

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MAINE  
CENTRAL  
RAILROAD

QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS, MILL SITES, FARMS, SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the  
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD  
Nice opportunity to those desiring to make a change in location for a new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED WATER POWER, UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL AND GOOD FARMING LAND  
Await development.

Communications regarding locations are invited and will receive attention when addressed to any agent of the MAIN CENTRAL, or to

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,  
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,  
PORTLAND, MAINE.

YOUR BOWELS SHOULD MOVE ONCE A DAY.

A free easy movement of the bowels every day is a sign of good health. Dr. King's New Life Pills will give you a gentle laxative effect without griping and free your system of blood poisons, purify your blood, overcome constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the entire system. Makes you feel like living. Only \$2 at druggists.

Advertisement.

**POEMS WORTH READING****AUGUST DAYS.**

The brown bees find their velvet coats  
Too warm for August days,  
And later with their pilfered sweets  
In leafy woodland ways.  
In bosky fens the cat tails swing,  
And wild red lilles blow;  
And on the hills like signal fires  
The scarlet sumacs glow.  
At noon along their wooded banks  
The streams deep shadows hold,  
And grain fields pillow in the breeze  
Like seas of molten gold.

In August days like tened fields  
Lie meadows sere and brown,  
And on their wings the warm winds bear.

The scent of hay new-mown,  
In scented ranks the plumed corn  
Is standing tall and bold,  
Guarding with keen, uplifted blades  
The pumpkin's gleaming gold  
O purple hills! O sunny vales  
Where wild eyed cattle grazel  
Or orchards ripening in the sun!  
O golden August days!

THE FARMER'S COMPLAINT.

Yes, the wheat is lookin' splendid and  
the weather's mighty fine;  
But the work is never ended on a farm  
the size of mine;  
Got to keep on pluggin' daily, always  
something to be done;  
While the city folks are gayly cuttin'  
loose and havin' fun,  
I have got to keep on toilin', never  
knowin' how it feels,  
Even when the sun is boppin', not  
have to earn my meals.

Yes, the birds are busy singin' and  
the blossoms don't look bad,  
But a feller can't help clingin' to the  
thoughts that make him sad;  
When the plowin' and the seedin'  
have been done, you've got to hoe,  
Always something that is needin' to be  
tended to, you-know;

Have to start at daylight nearly and  
keep workin' on till dark,  
While the folks in town are merely  
ridlin' gayly through the park.

Yes, there's something kind of cheer-  
in' in the greengash look of things,  
And it ain't had to be hearin' what  
that bird up yonder sings;  
I ain't got no boss to let me know that  
I ain't worth my pay.  
But there's so much here to fret me,  
and I'd like to git away;  
I am longin' for the city, and some  
day I'll go there, too,  
Where the women all are pretty and  
there's no hard work to do.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

\*\*\*

LIVING ON THE FARM.

(Written for Farm and Home.)  
I live brightly through the mist of years  
My quiet country home appears  
My father sing all the day  
In plowing corn or raking hay,  
My mother moving with delight  
Among her milk pails, gayly bright;  
We children just from school set free,  
Filling the garden with our glee.  
The stream of life was flowing warm  
When I was living on the farm.

There the sweet shrub-going bell,  
As o'er the fields its music fell,  
Would call the country people round  
To gather near the pleasant sound  
To talk their honest matters o'er—  
The springing corn or ripening grain  
Or a little sun would do no harm;  
We want all kinds upon the farm.

When autumn came, what joy to see  
The gathering of the husking bee,  
To hear the voices keeping time,  
Of girls and boys beneath the moon,  
To see the golden corn ears bright,  
More golden in the yellow light.

Since I have learned the ways of men,  
Memory oft turns to these again,  
And I feel life had its highest charm  
When I was living on the farm.

—Minnie Lillmore.

\*\* \* \* \*  
A KENTUCKY WATERMILLION.

You, Wy'num, cum 're, emb, die in-  
sister!

Wy'dat you got under dat box?

I do' want no feelin'—you hear me?

Wat you say? Ain't mi'n but rockst!

Pearz ter me yo'mon' oulawhas p'leas,

'Sp'olis' dey's a new kinet.

I'll dey take a look at dem rocks—

Hi, git der you think dat I's blind?

I calls dat a plain watermillion.

Yea' scoop, as I knows what it

growed;

It com fram de dimmeron rawnfield,

Dan oulde side er de road.

Yon stale it, you rascal—you stole it!

I watched you from down in de lot,

De time I gets though wid you, nigger.

You won't ev'r be greas spot!

I'll fix you. Mirandy! Mirandy!

Go cut me a sick'ry—make 'ase!

De cut me no' leagles' en heenes'

Yea' it's for anywhar' en place.

**That Pie**

should have a wholesome,  
tender crust that melts into  
the filling so perfectly that  
even two pieces are not  
enough. You can make such  
pastry with the specially  
milled Ohio Red Winter  
wheat flour that makes  
everything better and goes  
farther—the all-round flour  
for bread, cake and pastry  
known as

**FEDERAL GOOD ROADS MONEY APPORTIONED BY DEPARTMENT; STATE OF MAINE GETS \$48,451.**

Apportionment among the states of the first year's appropriation of \$5,000,000 carried by the new good roads act, was announced recently by the Department of Agriculture, which has certified the figures to the Treasury Department and state officials.

To be entitled to its share each state must provide an amount equal to the sum put up by the federal government. Texas gets the largest share, \$201,927; New York, second, \$250,720.

Before making the division, Secretary Houston deducted three per cent or \$150,000, set aside for administration. Then the \$4,850,000 was allotted to the states on the basis of one-third, respectively in the ratios of area, population and rural delivery and state mail routes.

The amounts allotted to New England states follows:

Maine, \$18,451.  
New Hampshire, \$20,096.  
Vermont, \$22,844.  
Massachusetts, \$78,550.  
Rhode Island, \$11,095.  
Connecticut, \$31,090.

**First Step.**

This is the first step in the Federal government's part of spending \$150,000,000 on good roads during the next five years in co-operation with the states.

The \$150,000,000 is to be paid half by the government and half by the several states, apportioned among the latter according to their respective areas, population and rural mail route mileage.

The expenditures are authorized by the Shackelford-Bankhead good roads law, the first granting federal aid to states in road building. It was signed July 11 by President Wilson and government officials are preparing to put provisions into early operation. Actual construction of some of the roads may begin this fall and extensive construction next spring is planned.

Appropriations for the present year, ending July 1, 1917, authorized by Congress are \$5,000,000. For the four succeeding years they are respectively \$10,000,000, \$15,000,000, \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. The law provides, however, that no government money shall be available unless the states spend an equal amount, matching the government contribution dollar for dollar.

Every cent of the federal and state funds, the act provides, shall be spent to build new roads. Maintenance costs thereafter must be borne by the states alone.

**Drafting Rules.**

Rules and regulations to put the federal aid law as it is popularly known, into prompt operation are now being drafted by the secretary of agriculture, upon whom devolves the entire work of supervising the government expenditures. Immediate supervision will be by the office of public roads and rural engineering, of which Logan Waller Page is director.

A conference of highway representatives of all the states, and possibly, of organizations interested in the good roads movement, engineering experts and others to discuss measures for promulgating the new law is planned soon by Secretary Houston.

**IN THE GARDEN OF DREAMS.**

By Bliss Carman

When the dawn-winds whisper  
To the standing corn,  
And the rose of morning

From the dark is born,

All my shadowy garden

Seems to grow aware

Of a fragrant presence

Half expected there.

In the golden shimmer

Of the burning moon,

When the birds are silent

And the poppies swoon,

One more I behold her—

Smile and turn her face,

With its infinite regard,

Its immortal grace.

When the twilight silvers

Every nodding flower

And the new moon hallowa

The first evening hour,

Is it not her footfall

Down the garden walks

Where the drowsy blossoms

Slumber on their stalks?

In the starry quiet,

When the soul is free,

And a vernal message

Stirs the blue tree,

Surely I have felt her

Pass and brush my cheek

With the eloquence of love

That does not need to speak!

—Bliss Carman

\*\* \* \* \*

WEST GREENWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Connor and family of Albany were in town, Friday,

with their new Chevrolet car.

Robert Burke returned to Portland, Sunday, after spending a fortnight with relatives.

Mr. Andrews, the piano tuner, was in this vicinity, recently.

Mrs. Flanders and children were Sunday guests of her parents.

Chas. Lydon made a brief stay in town yesterday.

Tom Gill of Portland visited his brothers, Sunday.

Julia Lydon and her brother, Martin, spent Sunday in town.

Calvin Cummings of Albany was in this community, Monday.

other tormentors. Nothing else offers

a shelter from the reasoning of the critics.

</div

## For Your Baby. The Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

is the only guarantee that you have the

## Genuine

# CASTORIA

prepared by him for over 30 years.

YOU'LL give YOUR baby the BEST

Your Physician Knows Fletcher's Castoria.

Sold only in one size bottle, never in bulk  
or otherwise; to protect the babies.

The Centaur Company. *Chas. H. Fletcher* Pres.

### INTERIOR OF THE POULTRY HOUSE.

By G. E. Conley.

Before building your poultry house give careful consideration to the interior arrangement so there may be no friction between the inside plans and the house itself. All styles of houses may not be adapted to the particular arrangement of pens, roosts, nests, windows or ventilators you plan on using, and it is better to realize this before building and change your plans rather than to be forced to make costly alterations later on and probably even then be dissatisfied with the final result.

Make capital of the experience of others in your business. It costs you little or nothing to find out what their experience has been and you would indeed be short sighted if in such matters you do not follow well established general principles that have been proven by the costly experience of those who have preceded you. Convenience, saving of labor, protection against vermin and the promotion of health in the fowls, must all be considered if you would properly fit up your poultry house. Some of these details may appear to be small matters, but if you are not in a position to know for yourself it is better to accept the judgment of others.

#### FLOORS.

A good floor must be moisture and rat proof, free from cracks, easily cleaned, and durable. Three kinds are commonly used—earth, wood or cement. Each type has its advantages but usually the question of cost determines which one is to be used. A properly constructed cement floor meets all the requirements of a good floor and is used considerably in the better class of houses. When covered with several inches of litter, it should be, it is not a cold floor as might be supposed. Considering also that a cement floor is a permanent feature because of its durability, it is really not expensive. Where there is danger of dampness a few rows of tile are sometimes run through the floor. A coating of hot tar over the finished surface will it is claimed, keep all moisture from coming through.

A dirt floor is often used because of its cheapness and where it can be kept dry it has some advantages. Its nature makes it a good dusting place for the birds but at times it may cause too much dust in the house for their comfort and welfare. In that case, oil such as is commonly used on roads, if added to the dirt a little at a time, will keep the dust down.

An earth floor must be renewed to a depth of several inches, at least once or twice a year, for it will become contaminated with the droppings. Your dirt floor should be built up inside the house and where the land is not well drained a one foot fill-in is none too much. Board floors are considerably used in poultry houses and as a rule will be found satisfactory. If built with good lumber they are quite durable providing they are not too close to the ground. With a door a foot or more from the ground rats will not prove troublesome if there are openings that permit ants and small dogs to run underneath the building. Sometimes dou-

ble boarding is used for the floor. In such cases it is well to place a layer of paper between them.

#### ROOSTS.

Since about half a fowl's time is spent on the roost, it is important that mistakes be made in the roosts construction or location. There are various ways in which these can be arranged in a house but they must be located where there is no possibility of drafts and with a view to making the fowls comfortable in all temperatures. The space along the rear wall is generally the first choice location, although in the deeper houses, of 24 feet or more, they may be conveniently placed along the partition walls where the house is divided into pens. In this case let them extend from about the center of the house to the rear wall.

A 2x3 or 2x4 inch scantling set on edge, with the upper corners slightly rounded, makes a good roost. From seven to ten inches of roost should be allowed for each fowl, depending on the breed. There should be no danger of overcrowding on the roosts. Do not place the roosts too close together or too near the wall. Fasten roosts in such a way that they can be easily removed or attach them to support and hinge these to the rear wall so that they hang these to the rear wall, so that the whole frame can swing up out of the way during the day. Six inches is about the right distance between roosts and droppings boards.

#### DROPPINGS BOARDS.

No poultry house is complete if it does not provide for the frequent and easy removal of droppings from under the roosts. Droppings boards or platforms have thus come into quite general use as they provide an easy means of keeping the house in a better sanitary condition.

Droppings boards should be made of smooth matched lumber and if the boards run the short way the droppings can be more easily removed. Their location naturally depends upon the roosts but an effort should be made to keep them far enough from the floor not to interfere with the free use of the space beneath.

#### NESTS.

Nests should be removable, whenever possible and they should be so located that they do not take up valuable floor space. Very often they are arranged under the front of the droppings boards, a good place when the boards are high enough above the floor not to shut out too much light underneath the platform. In such cases, the rear of the house would be too far for scratching purposes. A compartment 12x11 inches makes a plenty large enough nest to accommodate even the heavy breeds. A slanting top for the nests prevents their being used as a roosting place. Good convenient places for nests are found along side walls and bay inner partitions.

#### SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILD.

If your child is pale, dull, at times flushed, irritable and fretful you should attend to this condition at once as the chances are your little one is suffering from worms. Kickapoo Worm Killer is what you should get. This well known remedy in lozenge form is pleasant to take and expels the worms at once, the cause of your child's suffering. Only 25¢ at all druggists.

#### HOG RAISING IN EAST.

Many Reasons Why Pork Production Should Be Profitable—Top-Notch Markets Close at Hand—Cereals Good Grazing Crops.

While the South and West are awaking rapidly to the merits of the hog, and these sections are increasing their output of pork and enlarging their bank accounts, few farmers in New England or the Middle Atlantic States are raising hogs on a large scale. Many of the farmers in these sections hold that hog raising is not profitable, and on many farms the hogs that are raised are regarded as a side line rather than as offering an important source of income. In these Eastern States it is estimated on January 1, 1910, there were only 2,637,000 hogs, or about 4 per cent of the total of 65,000,000 reported for the entire country.

The principal reason why hogs are not raised more largely by eastern farmers, the animal husbandry experts of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., say, is that many farmers in this section have not yet realized the value of cheaply grown forage and pasture in swine production. The general conditions in the East offer opportunities for profitable pork production, but not where hogs are kept in pens 6 by 10 feet and fed on grain alone, with no green feed except occasional waste vegetables from the table.

There seems also to be an impression throughout the East that only those farmers who have rich, level land should raise hogs. As a matter of fact, the specialists say, hogs are most easily handled on farms that are somewhat rolling. For the production of grasses the upland farm is often about as good as the level one. There is generally a better water supply and, a hilly farm is likely to have more shade. This does not mean that the hill farmer has the better situation, but in a great many instances he has certain advantages which he does not appreciate.

Advantages offered by the East.

The eastern farmer is in the midst of top-notch markets for hogs. The prices paid for hogs in the New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg markets are on an average higher than the prices paid for hogs on any of the western markets. The East is peculiarly adapted to hog raising, in view of the fact that markets for fresh pork and cured products may be found in local communities as well as in the larger cities and the various coast resorts.

Corn is being grown successfully in the East, and in some sections the average yield per acre is greater than that of the Middle West. Clover, blue grass, in fact many forage crops especially adapted for swine feeding, grow readily in nearly every section of the East. Rye, oats, barley, and wheat also are grown, and these young, growing cereals make excellent early spring pasture for pigs. In the trucking sections there is wasted annually a vast quantity of unmarketable products which might be used to advantage. The dairy districts offer a further advantage to the hog raiser by furnishing such by-products as skim milk and buttermilk, which are especially relished and profitably utilized by growing pigs.

While there are many advantages in favor of profitable pork production in the East, on many of the farms these advantages are overlooked and hogs are confined within a pens about 6 by 10 feet during the entire year. Eastern hogs are fed largely on mill feeds, such as corn meal and middlings, which are expensive feeds.

#### THE NECESSITY OF PASTURE AND FORAGE CROPS.

No farmer is prepared to raise hogs profitably unless he is well provided with pasture. The pasture should be so managed that it affords tender and palatable forage. Grasses are succulent and rich in muscle and bone-forming materials, but the most important consideration in favor of pasture is the summer in its small cost. The earlier in the year green feed can be supplied the better. Swine of any age relish green feed, and its use always reduces the cost of producing gains in weight. In addition, it keeps the animals in good thrifty condition.

#### FORAGE CROPS FOR THE EAST.

For fall and early spring pasture the cereals are unexpected in this section of the country. Because young wheat, oats, rye, and barley are such good grazing crops and are green when frost has killed clover, they are ideal crops to grow for pigs during the late fall and early spring. Any of these cereals do well planted singly or in combination with Canada pens and vetch. These crops can be planted in early spring in those sections where the winters are not too severe. The pigs should be turned in to pasture the cereal crops when the plants attain a height of about 6 to 8 inches and taken off when the plants reach such a height that the pigs begin to spit the chewed material from their mouths. This is because the percentage of crude fiber (the indigestible part of the plant) increases rapidly as the plants grow larger.

## DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

his real cause of Kidney and Blood troubles, by restoring right action of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, overcoming indigestion and constipation dangers (Astro-Intoxication); thus Kidneys and Bladder are aided, the blood purified. Unbroken record of wonderful success.

Write Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free trial. Large bottles, all druggists.

Field peas sown either alone, or with oats or oats and rape, are a most satisfactory summer forage crop for pigs. The seedling should be done in April or May, and if conditions are right the crop will be ready to pasture in about 30 or 40 days. The pigs should be turned in when the earliest pods are ripe and should not be allowed to graze over the whole field, but should be confined to small plots by temporary fences or hurdles. The pigs make a very thorough harvesting, cleaning up the peas and vines quite thoroughly. The vines that are left on the ground, together with the manure, enrich the soil and add more humus to it. The great value of peas as a pasture for swine is far too little understood.

Rape as a forage crop is highly recommended for hogs wherever it can be grown successfully. It may be sown both early and late in the season, but the best yields are usually obtained with spring seeding, and if the crop is not pastured too closely growth will continue until fall. If there is enough moisture in the soil to germinate the seed, it is generally ready to pasture in about six weeks. When pigs are put on rape it takes them some time before they acquire a taste for it. Young pigs do not make as good use of rape pasture as older ones. The hogs should not be turned on the rape until the plants are at least 10 inches high.

Clover and blue grass are always in order for pasturing pigs. Near the end of the season these plants have a tendency to become woody, but clipping will aid in inducing a new growth.

#### PROFITABILITY OF FORAGE CROPS.

Forage crops will largely, though not entirely, replace the use of grain in fattening hogs for market. The cost of grains in weight produced with a forage system of feeding, in every instance, is much less than the cost of gains in dry lot. On forage the gains are also more rapid, thus yielding a larger net profit per hog daily. The pigs harvest the crop, which saves considerable expense. The vegetable matter in the soil is increased, and the droppings of the animals are distributed ed over the soil.

#### GRAINS FOR HOGS ON PASTURE.

Mature, dry brood sows are sometimes maintained in apparently satisfactory condition on good pasture alone. Young, growing pigs, on the other hand, running on forage crops, without grain, scarcely maintain their weight. There is no time that grain can be so profitably fed to a hog as when he is young and running on pasture. Under such conditions it is possible to secure 15 pounds of gain for each bushel of grain fed. During the spring and summer and early fall months from one-half to three-fourths of a full feed of grain will be sufficient for hogs running on pasture. More forage will be eaten by the pigs than if a full ration of grain is fed.

#### MEAT IS HIGH ALL OVER THE WORLD.

One Reason is That Production Has Not Kept Pace With Growth in Population.

That meat production has not kept pace with the increase in population and that its failure to do so, combined with increased cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit, has contributed to higher prices not only in the United States but all over the world is stated in Part I of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the preparation of which specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been engaged for some time. This Country, it is said, is participating in a world-wide movement and it is not expected that the situation will undergo any radical change in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is believed that there will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton, and pork which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

In America this gradual expansion appears to have begun already. Between 1907 and 1913 there was a marked decline in the number of cattle in the Country but in the last two years this has not only stopped but has given way to a perceptible increase. The estimated number on farms and ranges

on January 1, 1916, 61,441,000, is however, still much below the corresponding figure for 1907, 72,534,000. With the exception of temporary checks due to losses from hog cholera, there has been in recent years a persistent increase in the production of swine. On January 1, 1916, the number in the country was estimated at 68,025,000 as compared with 55,200,000 in April, 1910. On the other hand, the number of sheep declined during this period from 52,500,000 in 1910 to 49,200,000 in 1916. As the decrease, however, is not sufficient to offset the increase in cattle and swine, it may be said that the total production of meat in the United States is increasing but that this increase is not yet proportionate to the growth in population.

The available supply of meat would be much greater if it were not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. Since 1900 it is estimated that from 1,100,000 to 1,147,000 cattle have died each year from disease and exposure. With sheep, the losses from disease have been about the same, but from exposure much larger.

With swine the relative prevalence of hog cholera is perhaps the determining factor in the annual loss. In 1894 this was as low as 2,200,000, but in 1911 it amounted to 7,000,000. If these 7,000,000 hogs had been saved, it is said, they would have produced enough meat to furnish every family in the United States with 40 pounds of pork.

Despite these facts the United States remains the greatest meat eating as well as the greatest meat producing nation in the world. Approximately twice as much meat is consumed in this country as in Germany before the war and the total normal consumption in Russia, Great Britain and France is less than in Germany. The per capita consumption is also far greater in this country than anywhere else with the exception of Australia and New Zealand.

Our own exports now consist largely of pork and pork products and these are derived to a great extent from corn. In the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 we imported more fresh chilled, and frozen, beef and mutton than we exported, and more beef of all descriptions was imported in 1914 than was exported. In this limited respect we have joined the great majority. Practically the whole of the world's export trade in meat is maintained by nine countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Mexico, under normal conditions New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay.

#### SUMMER CARE OF LAYING STOCK.

By Wm. C. Monahan, Extension Instructor in Poultry.

Most hen-yards are so small and in such poor state of cultivation that as the summer advances they become bare and barren of any vegetation which is of value to hens. This condition of the yards, together with the neglect of replenishing the litter in the houses, make rather unfavorable conditions for egg production. The scratch grain, instead of being scattered in the litter, as it is in the winter-time, is often thrown on the bare ground where the birds quickly pick it up without having to work for it, and then spend the rest of the day lounging around the yard without anything in particular to do. Consequently they fail to get sufficient exercise to keep them in good health and encourage heavy egg production.

These conditions may be corrected and usually with a very gratifying increase in egg production. The first measure is to ventilate the house as well as possible. If it is not of the open front type the windows should be entirely removed and, in any case, a small door or ventilator should be opened below the dropping-board in the rear of the house to insure a good circulation of air. Then a six or eight inch litter of straw or planer shavings or better still, a mixture of these two materials, should be spread on the floor and the scratch grain scattered in it, in the morning and at noon, just as in the winter time so that the birds will have to work for it and thus secure ample exercise.

This method of summer management embraces the only real advantage of the so-called "no yard" system of poultry keeping, which at present is being given much publicity by some poultry supply concerns. The success of the no yard system is attributed to the better housing conditions which it requires and the additional attention the birds are apt to receive when in confinement. If, however, in addition to good housing, the hens also have the liberty of a yard, where they can dig in the dirt and lounge in the shade, they enjoy a distinct advantage.

#### SELECTING YEARLING HENS TO HOLD OVER FOR BREEDERS.

For years it has been a common practice of poultry-men to keep over one or two of yearling birds to use as breeders. These hens ordinarily lay from the time they moult, whenever it may be, until the following

spring. In consequence of this rest, they come into laying with a good sized egg having a strong vigorous germ which enjoys a better reputation for hatching than do the eggs of pullets which have become somewhat exhausted by heavy winter production.

However, it must be realized that the loss these birds take during the very time when commercial eggs bring the highest price, is an expensive one. For this reason, many poultrymen prefer to occupy their housing room only with pullets from which, if matured by October, they may expect a good winter production. The following spring they breed from the strongest and most vigorous of these. This practice is undoubtedly the most profitable one for people who keep flocks of one hundred birds or less. Large poultry plants and ones which make a practice of selling high priced hatching eggs are justified in the expense and additional bother of holding over yearling hens.

The method of choosing the highest producing birds when tramps are not used was outlined in the February letter of this series. At this time of the year, all pullets which began to lay early last fall and have kept at it consistently since then are quite exhausted of any yellow coloring in their beaks and shanks. This is a much more reliable test of production than is the time of moult which depends more on other physiological factors. However, a large percent of the highest producers do not moult until fall and are likely to continue laying until pretty well rid of feathers.

#### THINNING OUT NON-PRODUCERS.

In conjunction with the selection of the fowls to save as breeders comes the rejection of many in order to make room for the maturing pullets. Those which have not the tendency to lay and all birds showing constitutional weakness should be marketed early in order to save feed and take advantage of the higher prices on fowl. An examination of the flock will reveal many "boarders" whose lay-bones are close together and rigid. These birds should be culled out from time to time, at intervals of two weeks or so, and sent to market.

Some of them will have stopped laying in good flesh but others may be improved upon. The expensive part of the animal, the frame, is already built and the profitable part, the finish, should be supplied. This is done with a few days of skillful feeding. They had best be put in coops or small pens and starved a day to stimulate hunger for their new ration. A good fattening feed for hens consists of a mixture of equal parts middlings, or feed flour, and cornmeal, mixed with milk (or water) and fed twice a day what will be cleaned up in twenty minutes. Care must be taken not to leave feed before birds that are fattening, otherwise they will go "on feed" and fail to make gains. It is not advisable to supply hard grains nor to continue the feeding for too long a period; ten days or two weeks is usually sufficient time to finish off mature fowl. The secret of fattening is to get the birds hungry in the beginning and then to keep them greedy for each meal.

#### FORETELLING FINE WEATHER.

"If you want fine weather, look for fine weather signs. Here are some of the most reliable, for they are based upon scientific facts:

"When the sun sets in a sea of glory, that is, when the sunset sky

## Slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system!

You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day.

Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

There's sport smoking a pipe or rolling your own, but you know that you've got to have the right tobacco! We tell you Prince Albert will bang the doors wide open for you to come in on a good time firing up every little so often, without a regret!

You'll feel like your smoke past has been wasted and will be sorry you cannot back up for a fresh start.

You swing on this say-so like it was a tip to a thousand-dollar bill! It's worth that in happiness and contentment to you, to every man who knows what can be gotten out of a chummy jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette with Prince Albert for "packing"!



### FROM ENGLAND TO CAPE TOWN.

Continued from page 1.

edge of Africa, does not face south. There is a peninsula, the Cape Peninsula, jutting out to the west, and Cape Town is on its northern shore. Table Mountain and its immense spurs form the peninsula, and Cape of Good Hope is its southwestern point.

Some of the things that I noticed most in Cape Town were: the prevalence of American motor cars, especially the Ford and the Overland; the big establishments of the South African branches of our big oil companies; the double-decked street cars (beg pardon, tram cars, etc.); the English pattern of almost entire absence of trees except where planted, and the prevalence of scrubby bushes and grass. Table Mountain is as bare of trees, except for plantations at the foot, as the top of Mount Washington.

### ANAX JUNIUS.

#### GROVER HILL.

Mr. E. C. Barnard and nephew, Carl Barnard, from Bellows Falls, Vt., with Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Tyler and Miss. Miss Eleanor Jordan, motored to Dixville Notch, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls McAllister and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wheeler at Bethel village, Sunday.

Mrs. M. M. O'Halloran from West Bethel was calling on friends to the place, Saturday.

Sunday, Mr. Clarence Messer, accompanied by the Misses Gladys and Marion Jordan, motored to Bethel and called at the home of their aunt, Mrs. M. F. Tyler, where Mrs. M. A. Jordan and daughter, Marion, have been visiting for the past week.

Miss Gwendolyn Stevens returned from Ashmontdale, Mass., Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Barnard and nephew, Carl Barnard, from Bellows Falls, Vt., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Tyler, having arrived in their auto, Sunday evening, just now.

Miss Gwendolyn Stevens went to Mechanic Falls, Sunday, where she will enjoy Triple Pond for a week, the guest of a party of friends.

T. J. Stevens and Harry A. Lyon are engaged work in Taylor, as also are Maurice Tyler and Karl Stearns.

Mrs. H. A. Lyon has a profusion of beautiful sweet peas this season.

Mr. Horace Mason from Bethel was visiting, as before.

### CASTORIA

For the last 10 years

In all You Know About Books

### ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. Eliram Twitchell has a trained nurse, Miss Staples.

Mrs. Henry Chesley and little son are guests of her aunt, Mrs. Eli Stearns.

Harold Chandler came from Rumford, Wednesday, for a week's vacation.

Mr. L. N. Wilbur will have an auction at his home place in the Steam Mill village next Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The W. G. T. U. spent a very delightful afternoon with a pleasant supper at Mrs. Ernest Cross's pleasant home, Mrs. Cross and her daughter, Florence, are delightful hostesses.

**WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD**

Give it attention, avoid exposure, be regular and careful of your diet, also commence taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It contains Pine Tar, Antiseptic Oils and Balsams. Is slightly laxative. Dr. King's New Discovery eases your cough, soothes your throat, and bronchial tubes, checks your cold, starts to clear your head. In a short time you know your cold is better. It's the standard family cough syrup in use over 40 years. Get a bottle at once. Keep it in the house as a cold insurance. Sold at your druggist.

**AUTO FEES FOR ROADS.**

Sixteen Million Dollars Applied to Building and Maintenance of Highways in 1915.

Ninety per cent of the registration and license fees paid in 1915 by automobile drivers to the States, or \$16,915,357, was spent for the building and maintenance of county and State roads, according to a compilation just published by the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. In all, 2,446,004 motor vehicles were registered in that year, and their owners paid a total of \$15,216,712 for registrations and drivers' and dealers' licenses. This is an increase of \$6,000,766 over 1914, and an increase of 134,236 in the number of vehicles registered. Automobile fees now defray nearly 7 per cent of the total amount spent on rural road and bridge building, whereas in 1905 the income from this source was less than three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total expenditure.

The growth of the volume of fees and registrations is noted by the fact that in 1901 New York, the first State to require fees, collected only \$64. In 1905 only 4,000 cars were registered through the entire United States. By 1915, however, the number had jumped to the figure given, so that there is slightly more than one motor car registered for each of the 2,446,004 miles of road outside of the incorporated towns and cities.

The collected registration fees and real

mileage varies widely in different sections. There is only one motor car for every 5 miles of rural road in Nevada, but nearly six motor cars for every mile of such road in New Jersey. There is an average of one motor car registration for every 41 persons in the United States. Iowa apparently leads, however, with one motor car for every 16 persons, while only one for every 30 persons is registered for Alabama.

It must be understood, however, that the figures of registration do not necessarily represent a total number of cars, as some of the States do not require annual registration, others group pleasure and commercial cars and motor cycles under their accounts, while still other States do not require registration of motor cycles.

There is great inequality in the registration fees charged by the different states. The average for the United States was \$7.46. The State of Vermont, however, secured in 1915 a gross revenue of \$18,10 for each motor car, while Minnesota received only about 50 cents annually for each car. In Texas and South Carolina no annual registration fees are collected, the only requirement being a county fee of 60 cents and \$1, respectively, for personal registration. Most of the States, however, also levy annual taxes on motor vehicles, and this adds importantly to the public revenue contributed by the owners of motor-propelled vehicles.

In the use of fees, however, there seems to be a general policy of applying the major part of the money collected from automobile drivers directly to road betterment. In 42 of the States of the Union all or the major portion of the motor-vehicle revenue must be expended for the construction, improvement, or maintenance of the public roads, or for the maintenance of the State highway department. In 29 States, all or the major portion, of the net motor-vehicle revenues are expended by or under the supervision or direction of the State highway department. In 7 States one-half to one-fourth of the State motor-vehicle revenues are expended through the State highway department, and the remainder by the local authorities. Many States, in addition to applying license fees to road construction, expend for this purpose a large part of the fees and penalties collected from owners.

In the number of registrations New York State led in 1915 with 255,812; Illinois was second with 160,982; California third with 165,791, and Pennsylvania fourth with 165,137. In gross revenues received from this source, however, California led with \$2,097,482; New York was second with \$1,917,812; Pennsylvania third with \$1,603,770, while Iowa, with 116,000 cars registered, came fourth in point of revenue, with \$1,688,661.

Peter Truett—Now, if the cancer ever, Mary, don't lose your head and grab me! There is no use of both of us drowning!"

### BETHEL INN.

Continued from page 1.

Mrs. C. A. Holloway of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Powell and Miss Katherine Powell of Pittsburg, C. L. Tolles, Bryant Tolles, and Allen Tolles were overnight guests at the Inn on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles M. Hays of Montreal, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Grier, and son of Montreal, have taken rooms at the Inn for the season. Mrs. Hays is the widow of the late Charles M. Hays, former president of the Grand Trunk R. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Sargent of Boston were overnight guests on the 28th, and by a strange coincidence of names Mr. Paul Sargent, State Highway Commissioner, was the next name on the register. A peculiar combination of two names differently spelled.

Mrs. H. L. Clark, Mrs. Henry S. Janes stopped overnight at the Inn from North East Harbor, where they have a summer home. They returned Monday night on their way back to North East Harbor. They reported the roads in very good condition.

Among those who have joined the summer colony at the Inn are: Mrs. Asa P. Blakely, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Mrs. Clara B. Sayres, So. Bethlehem, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Bell of New York, and Mrs. J. A. Durrell of Cincinnati. Mr. Bell is a retired banker of New York and was so impressed with Bethel upon his first visit here last season that he has returned for the month of August this year.

Among the other arrivals of the week

are: Mrs. A. B. Burfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Hamilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss McKinney, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Burfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lodge Eddy, Boston, Mass.; Miss C. G. Morrison, New York; Miss Marion Burke, New York; Mr. Caldecott, Crawford, Jefferson, N. H.; Miss M. G. Wilde, Newton, Mass.; Mrs. S. Kent, Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Kent, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel O. Duncan, Indianapolis; Miss Helen Duncan, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Feber, Milwaukee; Mr. Lester Feber, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mendell, Chicago; Mr. Ferdinand Mendell, Chicago.

Col. F. E. Boothby of Waterville and Mrs. Boothby, accompanied by Mrs. Gibson and party of Bangor to the Inn for a limited stay. Col. Boothby as a "Maling Boy" with Oxford as his birthplace and at an early date the family moved to Waterville, where his father, the late G. T. Boothby, entered the insurance business, and "Fred" soon entered the service of the Androscoggin & Kennebec R. R. Co., and continuing in the railroad business with the Maine Central for forty years, making Portland his home and headquarters and while there served the city three successive years as Mayor and on his retirement from the Maine Central R. R., returned to his adopted home, Waterville, and at the last election was made mayor over the Democratic nominee by a close contest. Col. Boothby is a man of undoubted integrity, excellent executive ability, high ideals, broad mind and progressive principles.

**BISBEETOWN.**

Fred Davis and family of Norway are visiting Newell Andrews for a week.

Mrs. Lucia Pennock has returned to her home from Bethel, and brought her grandson, Harold Taylor, with her for a visit.

Charles Leonard and George Powers were at Delbert Pennock's, Sunday.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS.

MICH. Bugs. In outdoors. Unbeatable Exterminator. Used World Over, by U. S. Gov't too. Economy Size 25c, 50c or 10c. County Stores. Infest infestations. FREE, Comic Picture R. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J. 6-29-41.

### REFERENDUM QUESTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER ELECTION.

Continued from page 1.

All the preparations have been made

for the Centennial Celebration and

Grand Historic Pageant to be held in

Fort Fairfield, August 8, 9 and 10.

These have been only 3 or 4 other

Pageants held anywhere in Maine in

recent years and the largest of them

scarcely more than half as large as the

one at Fort Fairfield in August will be.

Surely 1200 people well costumed and

arranged, accompanied by proper music

and superb scenic setting ought to be

a spectacle worth seeing. It is directed

by Miss Eva Seates, who is well ex-

perienced in this line of Pageant work,

having successfully produced "Hin-

watha" and the Greek Pageant "En-

dymon" in several places. This cele-

bration and Pageant will not offer

something stale and worn out, but

something new, unique and wonderfully

attractive. The roads in Aroostook

never before were in such splendid con-

dition for autoing as at the present

time, the town authorities having an-

tended this event. There will be ex-

cursion rates throughout Maine and

from afar as Boston.

### FORT FAIRFIELD'S BIG CENTENNIAL.

Continued from page 1.

posed by the cotton manufacturers in

particular and which has the endorse-

ment of the Maine Federation of Labor,

provides that no male minor under 16

years of age and no female shall be

employed in any workshop, factory,

manufacturing or mechanical estab-

lishment, or laundry more than nine

hours in any one day, except when a

different apportionment of the hours of

labor is made for the sole purpose of

making a shorter day's work for one

day of the week, and in no case shall

the hours exceed 54 in a week.

The bill also provides that no minor

under 16 years of age shall be employed

or be permitted to work in any of these

establishments or occupations before

6:30 o'clock in the morning or later

than 6 o'clock in the evening.

The measure further provides that no

male minor under 16 years of age and

no female shall be employed in any

telephone exchange, employing more

than three operators or in any manufac-

turing, establishment, store, restaurant,

telegraph office or by any express or

transportation company in the state

more than 54 hours in any one week,

but this section shall not apply between

Dec. 17 and Dec. 24, both inclusive;

and shall not apply to the eight days prior

to Easter Sunday, to persons employed

in millinery shops and stores.